Morning Oregonian.

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OUT OF THE ROCKIES.

The Lawyer did not Appear on the Stage Last Night.

OREGON PARK THEATRE BURNT

NATIONAL MATTERS.

Secretary Chandler Receives News from the Democratic Speech Factory—Government Directors—Appointments—Affairs in the Supreme Court—Notes, Etc.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Judge Edmunds, of Vermont, arrived in the city this morning, and will take the oath of office as Senator from that State this afternoon. He will be accompanied to the Capitol by Senators Morrill, Hoar and Platt, of Vermont, and Senator Wilson, of Iowa.

Bad for Army Officers.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Judge Advocate Swaim, in his annual report of the operations of that office for the year ending June 30, 1882, says that the number of cases of courts-martial received during the year was 1,000, being 100 more than the previous year. The number of officers tried was 100, of whom 14 were dismissed, 10 suspended from rank and pay for periods ranging from one month to one year, and 76 were acquitted or sentenced to reprimand. The number of enlisted men tried was 900, of whom 10 were sentenced to death, 10 to imprisonment for life, 100 to imprisonment for terms ranging from one to twenty years, and 780 to confinement at hard labor for periods ranging from one month to ten years. Of the 10 sentenced to death, 5 were executed, 4 had their sentences commuted to imprisonment for life, and 1 died in confinement awaiting execution. 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OLD WORLD NEWS.

An Armed Fort, Hitherto Unknown, Discovered in Egypt.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN FRANCE.

Local Difficulty Going to Court—The Dynamite Question to Leave Gambetta's Cogitations and Satisfactory to Scottish Farmers and their Rights.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—An armed party, including the Duke of Cumberland, which started to-day to hunt down poachers, encountered a body of gamekeepers and a fight followed. Several persons were injured, and the Duke of Cumberland was wounded in the hand.

Mad for Army Officers.

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PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

UTAH.

Standing in with the Mormons.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 2.—The Democratic Committee of this city, headed by Mayor Woods, has issued a circular to the Democratic voters of the Territory, calling upon them to support the Democratic ticket, and declaring that the Democratic party is the only party that can secure the admission of Utah as a State. The circular is signed by Mayor Woods, Judge Dusenberry, who lately left the Democratic ranks, and other prominent Democrats. The circular is the first political document issued in the Territory this year. The Democrats have been silent on politics, but will have a ticket in the field. The Republicans have been active, and will put a full ticket in the field.

NEVADA.

Shot Off his Right.

VIRGINIA CITY, Oct. 2.—Yesterday, Jerry Lynch, a miner at the Sutro tunnel, while handling a box of powder, dropped it, and it exploded, blowing off his right hand.

Mackey Heard From.

VIRGINIA CITY, Oct. 2.—John W. Mackey reached Parker's eight hours this morning. Mrs. Mackey and party will proceed on to San Francisco.

Singular Accident.

A boarder fell on a couch at Gilson's dining-room this morning, and was so badly cut by the springs that he will probably die. The couch was a wire spring bed.

ARIZONA.

Business Failure.

TOMBSTONE, Oct. 2.—[Special to the Arizona Star.]—One of the most substantial mercantile institutions in Arizona, and one of the oldest, has succumbed to financial embarrassment. The firm of Vickers, Fraser & Co., composed of Hugh Vickers, Alex. Fraser and Jas. Vickers, has been in existence for eight years, and has always been considered one of the strongest firms in the Territory. The failure is a heavy one, the liabilities being about $100,000, and the assets, which consist of stock in trade, outstanding accounts, etc., will probably not exceed $60,000. The failure was precipitated by the refusal of the Bank of Arizona to further extend the firm's paper, which is now held by that institution. The firm has been doing a large business, and has always been considered perfectly solvent. The failure is a severe blow to the business interests of Tombstone, and will be severely felt throughout the Territory.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Seattle's News Budget.

SEATTLE, Oct. 2.—The steamer Idaho, belonging to the Oregon Railway & Navigation Co., was sold at Sheriff's sale this afternoon to satisfy a judgment of $5,000 and costs obtained by Captain Thomas Brown, who had a claim against the boat for salvage services rendered in towing her off the beach at Port Townsend. The sale was made subject to a mortgage of $30,000 held by the Oregon Railway & Navigation Co. The boat was bought in by the attorney of the company for $5,000. The steamer Fleetwood, which was also libeled for salvage services rendered the steamer Idaho, was released on bail of $5,000. The Fleetwood will be sold on the 14th inst. Captain Brown has also libeled the steamer Alida for $5,000 salvage services rendered her in towing her off the beach at Port Townsend. The Alida will be sold on the 14th inst. The Fleetwood and Alida are now lying at the wharf here.

Supreme's Programme.

MARION, Oct. 30.—Supreme Recognizing Line reports that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company has completed its line from Kalama to Tacoma, a distance of 42 miles. The road is now engaged in ballasting and finishing the track. The company will run a passenger train over the line on Monday next, and will commence the transportation of freight on the 15th inst. The company has also completed its line from Tacoma to Wilkeson, a distance of 10 miles, and will commence running trains over it

The Daily Oregonian

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 31, 1882.

MR. DOLPH'S LETTER.

It is but natural that the position Mr. Dolph is to occupy as president of the subject of thought and to some extent of discussion among the people. He is not a mere public servant. [illegible] conditions imposed [illegible] his position as the representative of the state. He is the representative of the state as a whole, and not of any section of the people or of any particular class. He is to look after the public interests in their larger aspects, above all sectional, local, personal or class considerations.

His letter to the *Tacoma Ledger*, which we reprint to-day, outlines his views and fully the questions stated by the editor of that journal. It may also answer questions of the same or similar import which many others would like to propose. Of course it may meet inquiries which to-day partially suggest or have not as yet been very distinctly presented in all minds. Mr. Dolph states his position with all necessary distinctness. There are no equivocations in it. He makes no reservations. His letter shows that he appreciates the duties and responsibilities of public station. He is to be a representative of the people and of the great interests of the state. Perceiving that business will be subject, in spite of course, rising his professional connection with the corporation. No one who knows him had doubted from the first but he would do so. His perception of his duty as a representative of the whole people would make it impossible for him to maintain a connection which, if not necessarily incompatible with proper service to them, nevertheless would be thought so by many, and in consequence would subject his official action on important public questions likely to arise to censure, or at least to misconstruction.

Yet of course Mr. Dolph, as a friend to the development of all the interests of this new country, sees the necessity of railway progress as one of the most important factors in it. To secure this the railways must be fairly dealt with. But the main part of the subject of railway regulations is in the hands or under the control of several states, whose legislatures can alone deal with the details of the problem as they may be presented. It is not likely that railway corporations will ask further aid or additional franchises from the general government. Yet congress, having the sole power to regulate commerce between the states, may be called upon to deal with the subject at large and Mr. Dolph's statement leaves no doubt that in such event he will be found on the side of the people for all reasonable measures. And he states in distinct terms that he will not allow any regard for railway or other interests to prevent him from doing all that may be in his power to increase the facilities for transportation by other modes.

Surprise has been expressed in certain quarters that those who opposed Mitchell partly for the reason of his connection with railway partiality for railway corporations, should have been willing to accept Dolph without passing a similar objection. But there is a difference, and the difference is the men themselves. Mr. Dolph is not a man about whom there can be any uncertainty. He is no discomfort to profess one thing and do another. All his conduct is open and clear. No one is ever in doubt as to J. N. Dolph's position on any question. He is not the man to profess devotion to an interest or cause, and at the same time craftily entertain a plan to betray it or its enemies. When he speaks on a subject you know precisely where to find him. He is no equivocator. He splits no hairs. He binds himself against his own professions by no secret engagements. The utterances of such a man are entitled to the confidence and respect which they always command.

THE INDUSTRIAL VALUE OF WOMAN.

Woman's work and wages is a subject which appears quite differently according to the standpoint from which it is approached. The experienced lady principal of a public school finds it difficult to understand why she should be content with $1200 for the same work that the gentleman principal in the next district receives $3000 for doing. The matter was discussed in the August number of the *North American Review* by Mr. Charles W. Elliot (not the Harvard president) who finally concluded that "competition can't result everywhere in the degradation of woman and the pauperization of man." He regards it as certain that woman's value to the state is to be measured by the wages she can command for her labor.

In the latest issue of the same review Mrs. Julia Ward Howe takes issue with the former writer, and calls attention to the fact that the greater part of woman's work, as society now stands, is not wage-earning, but the wearing and incessant activities of home. These, at their broadest, exercise and exhaust her powers in a service to human living which, if not measured by wages, is, nevertheless, to be regarded as of a transcendent character. Mrs. Howe belongs to the "woman's movement," and holds that although her wages are at present unjustly low as compared with man's for doing the same work, she will eventually be able to right herself by combining into mutual societies and by acquiring the ballot.

That woman's wages are low in most of the occupations open to her is true enough. Yet there are certain justifications for this. It is woman's destiny to be married, in which estate according to American notions, her wage-earning should cease. This termination of wage-earning activities is the natural and highly desirable one for all women, except a very few who may happen to have either a decided vocation for single life or an overmastering aptitude for some trade or profession. The dream of equal partnership of husband and wife in wage-earning industry is a fertile one, for in the long run the industry of the man is made more productive and enduring by the sympathy of his wife and her care in providing a home than would be compensated by her giving up her domestic duties and entering upon the actual support of the family." Besides, we must not overlook the fact that as wife and mother woman's is a position to exercise the most beneficent influence which her powers permit.

The principal reason for the low wages of woman seems to be overlooked by both these writers. It is, namely, that her labor is generally unskilled. At the bottom of the social ladder the very poor are obliged to work at menial occupations for daily bread. The women of the upper classes are supported in complete idleness, or are supposed to be so. Between these extremes there is a large class of young women who desire to earn their own living for a time. They crowd into the first opening they can find, without regard to previous preparation or personal aptitude. It happens, therefore, that most of the things that women do in order to earn money are such as can be "picked up" by a little practice, and consequently, as everybody can do them pretty well, there is [illegible] competition. Wages [illegible] consequently they have neither the [illegible] to command high wages nor the [illegible] to make [illegible] Betterment of such [illegible] wages is to be looked for in the [illegible] by preparing for [illegible] and [illegible] in which [illegible] has no [illegible] top.

It seems that [illegible] needs a new [illegible] as a new law. [illegible] Hunter [illegible] model [illegible]

THE FINE ARTS & RECREATION.

A newspaper paragraph [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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GILMAN & CO.,
...ers and Commission M...
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...N SALES OF REAL ESTATE, STO...
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GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

...GLAR AUCTION SALE
...hold Furniture, Carpets,
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...ESDAY, OCTOBER 31st,
...at
...CARPETS:
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The Daily Oregonian.
TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 30, 1883.

[illegible]

COURTING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

A Cleveland gentleman, who is fond of a story, related to a *Leader* reporter a few days ago an instance of hypochondriasm which came under his notice when he was considerably younger than at the present time. His narrative was something like this: "When I was a boy there lived next door to me, in a part of Cleveland that was then almost in the woods, a maiden lady who was in very poor health. In girlhood she was quite strong, and as the years advanced she imagined herself growing more and more delicate, till at last she took to her bed, where she afterward remained in daily expectation of death. Her nerves were delicate, and in my school days the schoolmaster used to watch us scholars to keep quiet when going by her house, as we might disturb her if any noise was made. My youth and boyhood passed, and with the coming of manhood I discovered that a young sister of the invalid was a very pretty girl, and when, of evenings, coming home from church or singing school with her, as in a variation to come in was given. I was always accepted. The short and awkward visits made at first, soon gave place to the old fashioned sitting up. One evening several of the young people came in and the talk and laughter grew hilarious. It was checked instantly by a heavy thump on the floor in the room directly overhead. One warning was enough, but the frequency of the same signal afterwards tended to lessen our respect for it. It seems that she kept a big cane at the side of her bed, and by rapping with it she indicated her wants and her displeasure. Finally one night, after being cautioned several times by the usual manner without effect, the parlor door opened suddenly upon the assembled party, and the bedridden woman stood before our eyes, holding the awful cane in hand. It was the first time she had moved in twenty years. Her entrance was so sudden that she was able to give two or three stinging hits to those nearest her before an escape could be made. In a moment a shout of laughter went up, and the supposed invalid was not slow in finding that she was the cause. Her mother and sister fixed her up with suitable clothes, and she spent the remainder of the evening down stairs, and the day following she went among the family house-work. I didn't marry the girl whom I courted under such adverse circumstances. She in time married and went to Massachusetts, and time married and went to Massachusetts, and it was only recently that I saw the once invalid woman walking as briskly about as any person of eighty-seven could be expected to do."
—*Cleveland Leader.*

A Bad Case of Mother-in-Law.

A miserable son in law in London appears to have taken the words of Shakespeare literally; or, rather, it may be said, he found his mother-in-law too much for him. When he married the bride of his choice, he did not imagine that he was marrying, also, all of the family relatives—that is, to the extent of harboring them. But her mother according to his testimony in a court of justice, became as "a millstone tied around his neck," "a forked arrow," "rolling him and his wife with a rod of iron." This was certainly rough—a deplorable state of affairs in a family that otherwise might have lived in perfect domestic happiness. He was compelled, as an actual matter of self-preservation, to cause her arrest. She had sworn to murder the whole lot of them, according to the young husband's testimony, and she was he said, "a woman of extraordinary vigor and resolution." She had even turned him out of doors. "What," exclaimed the astonished magistrate, "did she eject you from your own house?" "She did," replied the applicant for judicial protection; "and would have treated you in the same way if you had been there to take my part. As a matter of fact, I was glad enough to get out of the house safe and sound." This was very hard on him, but no admission on his part, immediately following, deprives him of public commiseration. He left his wife behind to the brutal inhumanity of her mother, and with his wife he left his own mother to be beaten and otherwise maltreated.

This was a little too much for the patience of the magistrate, who justly upbraided him for his arrant cowardice. The astonished applicant for judicial relief retorted, "and so would you, sir, be only too glad to run if you had such a mother-in-law as I have got. Only last night she threatened to "spifficate" me, and I knew she would have done it, had she got hold of me. After I had luckily escaped she turned round and threshed her daughter, my wife, and then she made my mother fly for her life. She has sworn that she will murder the lot of us one of these days, and I fear that she will keep her oath." One can sympathize with the unfortunate wife and daughter, who have such a portrait of a husband and such a remnant of a mother in law to be visited upon a single creature, who appears to have been affectionate and submissive. It may be stated that the magistrate promised the husband protection.

A Pennsylvania paper, the Carlisle Valley *Sentinel*, offers at private sale "several accounts, amounting in the aggregate to over $550, which have been incurred by the chairman of the several democratic committees during the past ten years, and which have never been paid." The editor guarantees the honesty, correctness and legitimacy of the bills, and alleges that these bills have been disputed. In case of failure to sell at private sale within six weeks a public auction will be resorted to.

The Doubting Heart.
Lakeside Musings.

"Pass the pie."

Ingoman McCloskey moved mutually in his seven points as these words fell in soft cadence upon the sleepy meadow-lake air that presented not unlike the silvery night from a head whose direction curves would attract attention anywhere north of La Porte. Gerry looded Night was getting low beyond reef, and over the tir west, where village was dying, there were chalky banks of sombre clouds piled high in the horizon. The day had been a beautiful one, and now that the shadows in the glen were lengthening and the birds were twittering in a sleepy fashion and the boughs of the locust trees, Ingoman and Gladys Perkins were sitting sil ently on one back porch eating apple pie.

She was the lady directly opposite the side of the little rustic table which separated them, the young man looked steadily at shadys for an instant, but no words came from his lips. His new love took and comprehended its meaning in an instant.

"Why do you doubt my love, darling?" she asked.

"Why do I, after I have told you so many, many times—I say with the greatest possible earnestness of a woman's first and only love that you are my all, that your future are my hopes, your fears my fears—have told you that with my arms around your neck and my face close pressed to yours—why is it I ask that you cannot believe me? Do I think a lack of confidence in you?

Deeper still, her groom the crimson to the skies. The red hue shone in her cheeks in their noisy way, and the first rapture of confidence came down to earth in a silvery whisper, betraying the basis of the fact that she was living, which fell rather the happiness of a sandwich that leans restlessly against the wood-shed.

I hesitated an instant—the great human responsibility that was to be assumed—and then with a [illegible]

The Return of Old Waves.

[illegible]

ENGLISH GIRLS OF THE DAY.

The Way in which Maidens Grow Up and Get Views of Life.

From a letter in the San Francisco Argonaut: [illegible]

Interest in the Almost Long Waiting.

From a Ex

It is a well-informed exception that the [illegible] fortunes of the dance [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]